A STUDY OF

ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS IN ATHLETICS

IN NEGRO COLLEGES

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

THESIS

A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS IN ATHLETICS IN NEGRO COLLEGES

Submitted by

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Approval Sheet

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These problems, some of which this paper endeavors to unfold, are frequently the same as those found at other institutions, but the most of them differ either in their general characteristics, or in degree, perhaps due to the fact that Negro colleges are, unfortunately, subject to the drop disadvantages which encircle Negro education as a whole.

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from those patronized by the white peoples of the same communities". 1/

The following quotation, taken from a vastly used and accepted research work, also gives a foundation for the belief that problems arising in Negro schools are unique: "...inasmuch as it is patent that with the limited resources of Southern states only national equilization can possibly help supplement existing funds available in the section where the greatest number of Negroes are located and where limited resources make continued diversion of funds from Negro to white schools a matter of expected course for generations to come". 2/

One other short statement that offers further evidence to the fact that problems arising under such conditions are worthy of separate study has been made by Clark in a dissertation published in 1934. His pertinent commentary reads, "The existence of the Negro population as a sort of semi-caste and the provision of separate educational

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Knowing what the problems actually are is a present necessity. A knowledge of what the weaknesses are, and where they are is certainly a pre-requisite to an attempt toward their ultimate elimination.

Need of the Study

This study is deemed essential first, because of the usual exclusion of the Negro from many of the studies relative to administrative problems in athletics, and secondly, to build a valid source for information relative to athletic problems in Negro schools, so that a realization of the problems will not come about only through trial- and -error, misfortune, or similar occurences, but from actual data resulting from investigation and research.

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It is believed that such a study as this, is invaluable in that solutions to many existing problems might be possible once the problems are exposed, thereby rendering them vulnerable to quests for improved methods. Perhaps the study will lead to the issuance of some publication designed to offer practical and workable solutions. It undoutedly will greatly aid men and women who are looking forward to entering the field of physical education and athletics, such as administrators, athletic directors, and coaches, for they will be provided with an overview of what obstacles they might expect.

Moreover, those outside the field of athletics and physical education should be made aware of these problems, whatever they may be, so that they may better understand and appreciate efforts and responsibilities of our athletic administrators, directors, and coaches.

Purposes of the Study

This study is undertaken with the following purposes in view: (1) to discover what problems confront the administrators of athletics in Negro colleges, and (2) to provide future athletic directors, administrators, and coaches with a source that will afford them objective

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knowledge of existing problems in athletics.

On the basis of facts that are presented it is hoped that some guiding principles may be formulated from which justifiable suggestions leading to the ultimate solution of many of the problems might be effected.

Definitions of Terms

The definitions of at least three terms used in the study are deemed necessary, namely, what constitutes a "major problem", what constitutes a "minor problem", and what is meant by "no problem".

A "major problem" is any situation or condition that presents itself so as to impede or block efforts toward an ideal and successful program.

A "minor problem" is a situation or condition that does not aid the program, but does not necessarily impede the efforts. It might be considered a type of "irritant", or it might be one of the factors that leads to the development of a "major problem".

By "no problem", is meant anything that does not effect the program in a detrimental way, and that does not impede or block its progress.

Method of Procedure

Sixty Negro Colleges were chosen to be surveyed for this study on the basis of the fact that those selected represent both the larger and the smaller Negro colleges

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The check-list [2] was used to obtain the information desired. It was first sent to five of the colleges [3] as a preliminary move to determine the existing vagueness therein, and to further prove the worthwhileness and value of the study.

The check-list was then sent to the remaining fifty-five institutions. Returns were systematically recorded to compile the information for the study.

Organization of the Thesis

Chapter I serves to introduce the problem, showing its significance, the necessity for the study, a statement of the problem, and the method of procedure employed. Chapter II is concerned with a review of related previous studies. Chapter III is concerned with techniques and procedures. Chapter IV is the beginning of the main portion of the thesis, and deals with a discussion of the data. Chapter V is a summary of the study from which conclusions are drawn and recommendations made. The Bibliography and Appendix form the final pages of the thesis.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A search through the literature available has uncovered no previous study which dealt with problems as this investigation has. Many other studies have been concerned with the status of athletics and with problems in administration, but apparently none have endeavored to have the administrators actually indicate what constitutes the essential and basic problems and obstacles in their athletic programs as is done in this study.

The Carnegie Report, published in 1929 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, [1] is yet a valuable publication, and has been used extensively as an aid in this study.

The Report was undertaken to answer two general questions: "What relation has the astonishing athletic display (characteristic of many of our schools) to the work of an intellectual agency like a university"?, and "How do students, devoted to study, find either the time or the money to stage so costly a performance"?

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Along with the answering of these questions, the report offers the following suggestions that have a direct relationship to this study:

"The paid coach, the gate receipts, the special training tables, the costly sweaters and extensive journeys in special pullman cars, the recruiting from the high school, the demoralizing publicity showered om the players, the devotion of an undue proportion of time to training, the devices for putting a desirable athlete, but a weak scholar across the hurdles of the examinations ----these ought to stop and the intercollege and intramural sports be brought back to a stage in which they can be enjoyed by large numbers of students and where they do not involve an expenditure of time and money wholly at variance with any ideal of honest study". 1/

It is obvious from the above quotation, that many problems exist in athletics. Many have been carefully sifted from the report, and used in the construction of the questionnaire designed for this study.

As stated previously, this study is not relegated to any one phase of athletics, but to many, such as the alumni, equipment, scholarship, facilities, and all other factors that are responsibilities of the athletic directors

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Lucius Jones, a veteran sports columnist for the most widely read Negro newspaper in the world, the Pittsburg Courier, wrote:

"After twenty years of hawking big time sports, especially Negro College football, it is the unalterable opinion here that most of the hazards of coaching are caused by Betting Alumni and fans. The betting boys set the odds on any game; they keep the grid officials under constant pressure; and when they lose their money, the losing coach---no matter how many injuries of players or bad breaks he was victim of attendant to the game---gains swiftly in unpopularity".

"But let a football coach be the victim of substandard athletes, untimely squad injuries, heavy loss of manpower by graduation and the inroads of scholastic deans. He may be the best character builder in the land and a gentleman of proved quality, but if he turns out a loser (an ousting usually results)". 1/

The above quotations have been included to indicate that problematical conditions in athletics might not be

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One of the most recent studies was made by Warren R. Tappin Jr. [3] when he made a survey of small New England communities to determine administrative problems in physical

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education. His study revealed that the greatest obstacle in the physical education program to the administrator is lack of sufficient funds, and that many problems flow out of lack of facilities; lack of trained personnel; space, time and place in the program; and administrators knowledge of contents of the physical education program. In his recommendations and conclusions, he concluded that the athletic coach should not be the physical education instructor. This is contradictory to the general trend of thought of the present, but the reason given was that the community forces the athletic coach to have winning teams, thereby causing him to have to center his program and attention around varsity material.

In general, other studies seem to draw their own conclusions as to what the problems are on the basis of what might be considered ideal conditions, and not from the more practical standpoint as has been attempted in this study.

CHAPTER III

TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES

In view of the foregoing, this chapter will concern itself with a complete report of the methods and techniques used to complete the study. The present investigation is an attempt to develop a satisfactory questionnaire and through the use of that questionnaire, obtain information that offers an insight to the problems confronting the administrators of athletics in Negro colleges.

It is believed that the wide use of the questionnaire technique makes it unnecessary to mention the limitations of such a method, however, it does appear essential to discuss the development of the questionnaire used in conjunction with this investigation.

Formulation of the Questionnaire

The interview technique was preferred for this study, but the lack of close proximity to the schools studied made this impossible.

It was learned in the initial stages of the problem that a wide variety of sources were necessary to build the questionnaire. Information on Negro education is not customarily found in publications where it would seem logically located, which necessitated the procedure of

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using original sources and personal investigation to an extent.

A complete coverage was made of all books and articles that deal with problems in athletics, be they scholastic or collegiate in nature. Objective information relative to Negro education was obtained by investigation of such educational sources as, reports of the United States Office of Education, the Journal of Negro Education, and the Journal of Higher Education. This also afforded objective verification for any information secured subjectively.

Each source of a relative nature was analyzed, and all problems or semblance of problems in athletics found in them were recorded. The finished list was extremely lengthy, necessitating the elimination of all repetitions and of any items that were not essential. This elimination was accomplished by re-checking the source to determine the importance placed upon the problem by the author. The remaining problems were re-phrased in an attempt to do away with vaguenesses.

As previously stated, it was desired that the items be checked by those answering the questionnaire as being "major" or "minor" problems, or "no problem" at all. This necessitated the defining of these three terms

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and has been mentioned in Chapter I.[1] The items were then classified according to type such as, pertaining to equipment, medical supervision, funds, facilities, staff, the athlete, community pressures and influences, publicity, personnel, and a category headed "other", that contained any item not suitable to be classified elsewhere. Directions were then prefixed to the questionnaire, along with examples and any definitions necessary to aid the persons answering the questionnaire. The completed questionnaire contained a list of fifty-nine tentative problems and a space for the addition of any not included that the directors deemed important.

Selection of the Schools

The study has not been limited to any type of Negro school, such as a state-supported or land grant college. The bases for selecting the schools of the study are two in number: (1) that the school be a four year college, and (2) that the school have an inter-collegiate athletic program.

A check was made of the Journal of Negro Education, and Patterson's American Education Directory, and a list of sixty Negro institutions made, using the above mentioned criteria as a basis. The colleges represent

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eighteen states and the District of Columbia. They offer a clear cut area for study, for together they describe both extremes of Negro college education. Personal knowledge of many of the schools aided greatly in deciding upon their eventual selection.

Procedures for Obtaining Data

With the questionnaire and a list of the colleges completed , a letter to accompany the questionnaire was then designed. This letter, a copy of which can be found in the appendix, was standard throughout, except in cases where the athletic directors were known personally, in which case a more personal letter was used. All the letters were individually typewritten.

The questionnaire was mailed with the letter and a self-addressed envelope to the sixty athletic directors. Forty-five of the directors, or seventy-five percent, returned their questionnaires. When replies did not seem forthcoming, follow-up cards were mailed to the directors. This aided greatly in increasing the percentage of the returns.

Procedures for Tabulation of the Data

A master sheet was developed that carried each item just as it was included in the questionnaire. As each completed questionnaire was received, it was recorded on the master sheet.

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1. Wha t general factors in the administration of the athletic program tend to create the greatest problematical conditions to complicate the work of the administrator?
2. What five problems confront the athletic director as the most serious major obstacles in the administration of the athletic program?
3. In the same respect, what are the five most serious minor obstacles in the administration of the athletic program?
4. Are there fewer major problems in Negro college athletics than might ordinarily be expected?

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CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

The tabulated results of the data obtained from the questionnaire are divulged in this chapter. No assumptions have been made in any manner in this study, however it is noted that there are suprisingly fewer major problems existent in the athletic departments than had been expected.

Another surprising disclosure is the fact that facilities and not funds were indicated as the most serious obstacles to the athletic directors. Fifty percent named facilities first; thirty-three percent named funds; nine percent checked medical problems; and eight percent named community pressures and influences first. The checking of the second most serious obstacle shows thirty-three percent naming equipment problems; twenty percent indicating funds; seventeen percent to medical problems; seventeen percent for problems of facilities; and eight percent to problems concerned with the coaching staff.

As was stated by one director who checked funds as his greatest problem, the solution to financial problems would almost automatically offer a solution to other problems.

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As was stated by one director who checked funds as his greatest problem, the solution to financial problems would almost automatically offer a solution to other problems.

One of the most interesting items studied, and one the results of which are very welcome to anyone connected with athletics, showed that only seven percent of the athletic directors checked "medical exams before athletic participation" as a major problem, and only thirteen percent, as a minor problem. This factor in itself means that few college athletes are participating in sports who have not been examined by a physician. In conjunction with these observations however, it must be mentioned that seven percent indicated that they have no team physician. Though this percentage is small, it is a very undesirable situation.

"Faculty interest in athletics" proved itself a problem in that sixty-two percent found it a major or minor problem, while "ignorance of school officials regarding athletics" was checked by sixty-three percent of the directors.

Publicity is a concern to the directors, and is more of a problem than might be expected, for seventy-five percent indicated "securing athletic publicity in student publications" as a major or minor problem.

"Cooperation of colored newspapers in handling publicity" is to be commended to a lesser degree than the cooperation of white newspapers, in that thirty-eight percent showed cooperation of the former as a major problem,

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while only nineteen percent indicated cooperation of the latter as a problem. This might be considered further however, to mean that lack of cooperation from the latter does not mean that the program is being harmed to any noteworthy degree.

It was encouraging to note that absolutely no problems grow out of "efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes". A very high percentage of athletic directors find problems in the freshmen athletes lack of familiarity with fundamentals. Eighty-eight percent checked this item as being a major or minor problem. "Athletes requesting financial aid" was found to be a major problem to forty-four percent, and a minor problem to thirty-one percent.

The greatest financial problem comes from "inadequate or no funds from gate receipts". Fifty-six percent indicated it as a major problem, and thirty-one percent as a minor problem. Other financial problems were comparatively few in number, evidently caused by the athletic directors' belief that the collection of adequate gate receipts could put an end to other problems involving funds.

"Salaries of the coaching staff" was found to present a great problem to a vast number of the directors. Only seven percent checked this item as being, "no problem". To forty percent it is a major problem, and a

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minor problem to fifty-three percent, a problem of some nature then, to ninety-three percent. These percentages are unfortunately, though not surprisingly, high.

Because of the fact that there are no highly organized Negro professional athletic organizations, and in that few Negro athletes have had the opportunity to prove their ability in present professional set-ups, it was not surprising to find that "professional athletics luring good players" was checked as being "no problem" to ninety-four percent. "Gambling and lottery conditions" present problems to only eight percent, and here only to a minor degree.

Another problem whose percentage was high enough to mention at this time is that of "length of time for practice". This is an item that would rate high as a problem to almost any director regardless of the school studied. In this study, thirty-eight percent rated it as a major problem, and forty-three percent as a minor problem.

To this point in this chapter, only the most serious problems have been mentioned. The following pages offer an item by item summary of the results, along with graphs for comparative purposes. The percentages given are the percentages of the total group of athletic directors who checked any particular item as a "major" or "minor" problem, or no problem at all.

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Table I

Items rated as "Major Problems" by 50% or more of the athletic directors

Items	Percentage
1. Inadequate or no gymnasium.	62%
2. Inadequate coaching staff.	58%
3. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	56%
4. Training quarters for athletes.	54%
5. Inadequate or no athletic field.	51%

Table II

Items rated as "Minor Problems" by 50% or more of the athletic directors

Items	Percentage
1. Inadequate funds for making athletic awards.	57%
2. Inadequate funds from student athletic fees.	56%
3. Conference enforcement of legislation.	56%
4. Salaries of coaching staff.	53%
5. Alumni interest in athletics.	50%
6. Facilities for needed protection and care of equipment.	50%

Sixty-two percent of all the problems were rated by fifty percent or more of the directors as being a problem of some nature, while thirty-eight percent of all the problems were rated by 50% or more of the directors as being "no problem".

Table I

Items rated as "major problems" by 50% or more of the athletic directors

Items	Percentage
1. Inadequate or no gymnasium.	83%
2. Inadequate coaching staff.	83%
3. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	56%
4. Training quarters for athletes.	54%
5. Inadequate or no athletic field.	51%

Table II

Items rated as "minor problems" by 50% or more of the athletic directors

Items	Percentage
1. Inadequate funds for making athletic awards.	57%
2. Inadequate funds from student athletic fees.	56%
3. Conference enforcement of legislation.	56%
4. Salaries of coaching staff.	53%
5. Alumni interest in athletics.	50%
6. Facilities for needed protection and care of equipment.	50%

Sixty-two percent of all the problems were rated by fifty percent or more of the directors as being a problem of some nature, while thirty-eight percent of all the problems were rated by 50% or more of the directors as being "no problem".

Table III

Items most often checked as being "No Problem"

	Item	Percentage
1.	Efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes.	100%
2.	Professional athletics luring good players.	94%
3.	Bigotry of parents of athletes toward athletics.	93%
4.	Gambling and lottery conditions.	92%
5.	Membership in athletic conference.	91%
6.	Hospitality of the other school when you are the visitor.	88%
7.	Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.	88%
8.	Boys sports coached by women.	86%
9.	Experience and preparation of coaches.	80%
10.	Medical exams before athletic participation.	80%
11.	Injuries in the major sports.	73%

With respect to the last two items mentioned above, it is expected that where there is no problem with reference to medical exams before athletic participation, there would result few problems from excessive injuries in that physically unprepared athletes would not be allowed to participate.

Table III

Items most often checked as being "no problem"

Item	Percentage
1. Efforts to throw games by outsiders soliciting athletes.	100%
2. Professional athletics during school days.	94%
3. Safety of grants of athletes towards athletics.	93%
4. Gambling and lottery conditions.	92%
5. Membership in athletic conferences.	91%
6. Hospitality of the other school when you are the visitor.	86%
7. Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.	86%
8. Boys sports coached by women.	84%
9. Expenses and preparation of coaches.	80%
10. Medical exams before athletic participation.	80%
11. Injuries in the major sports.	79%

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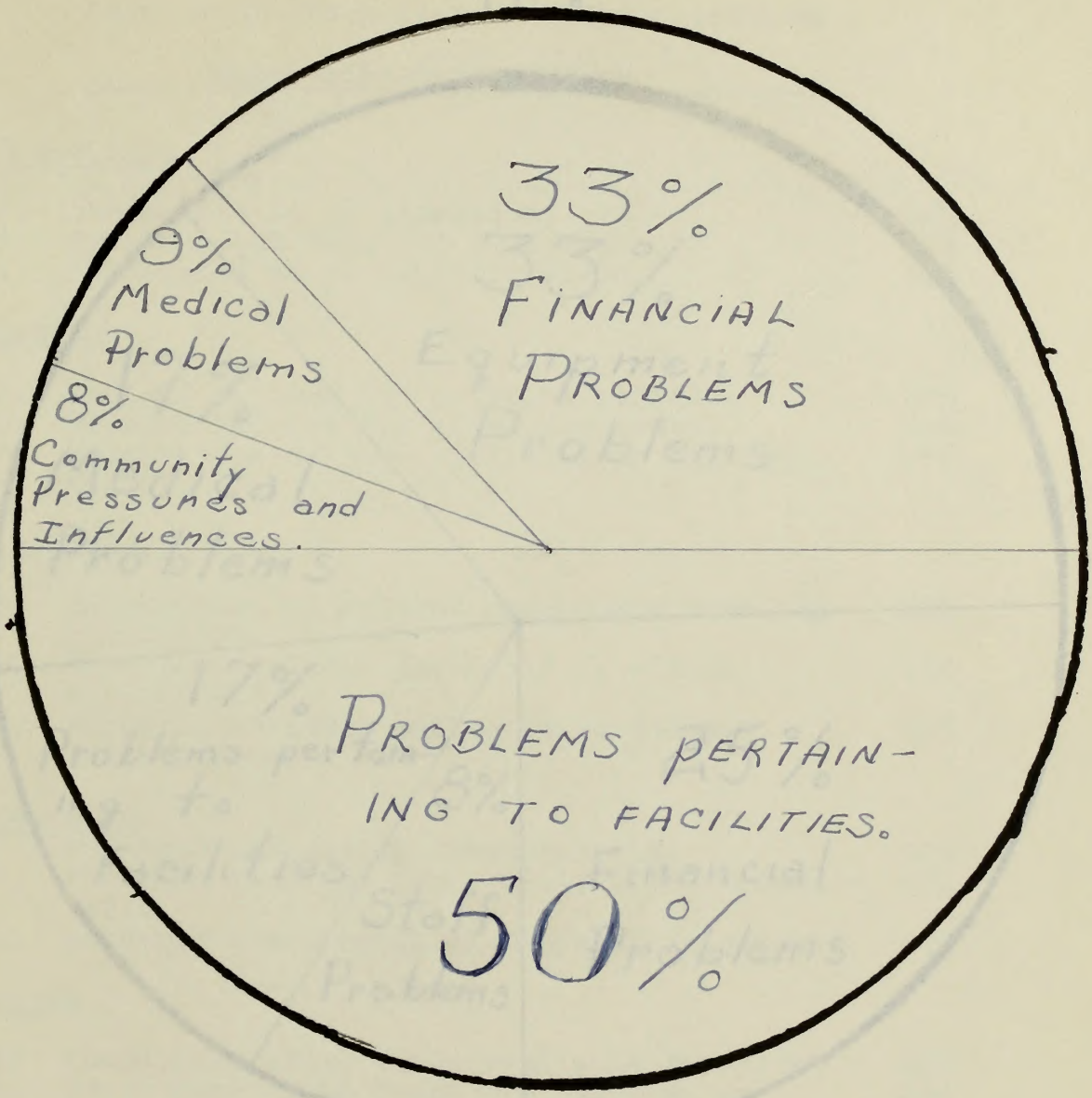
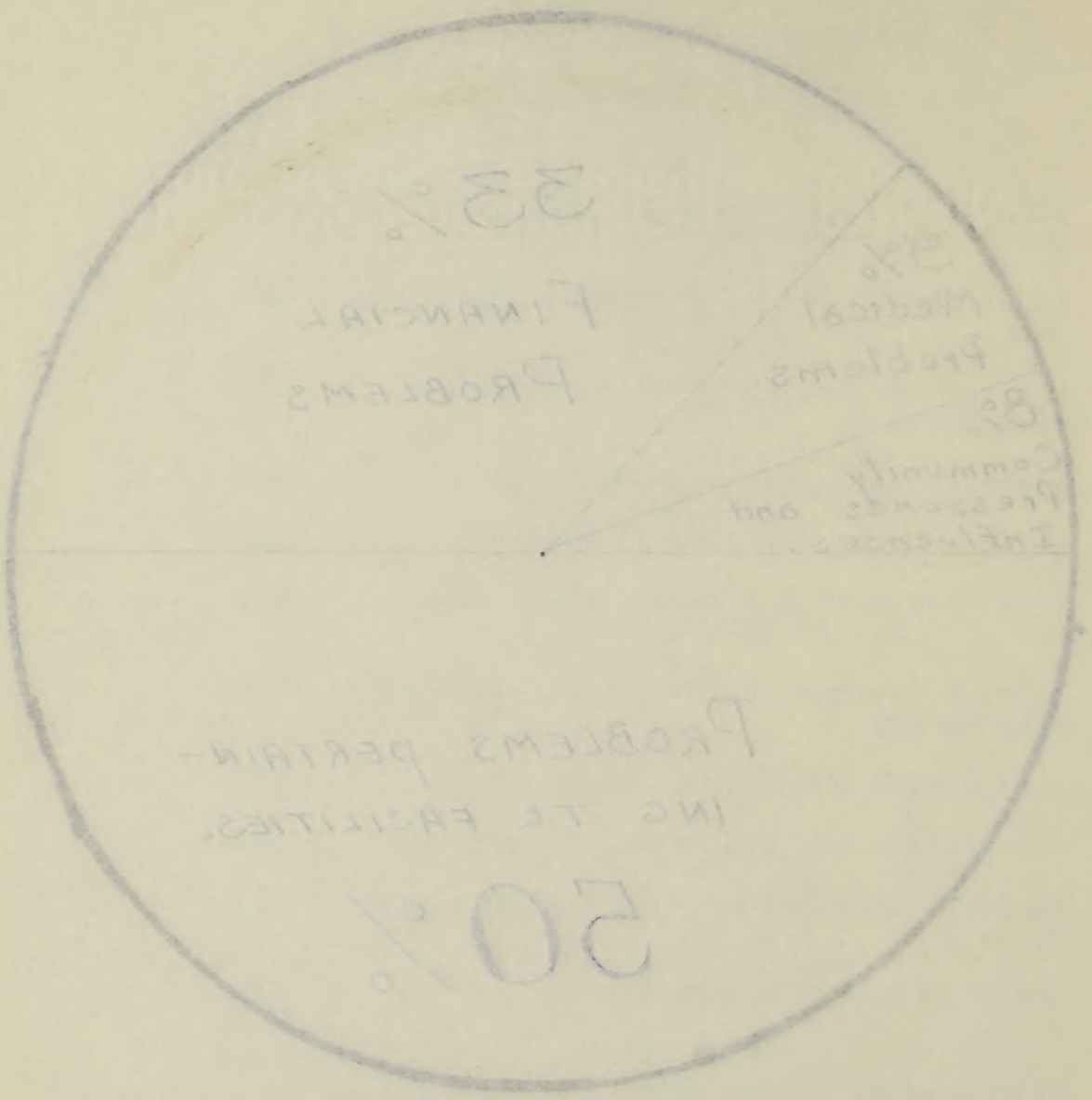
I.



Items as rated by athletic directors as most serious obstacles in the athletic program.



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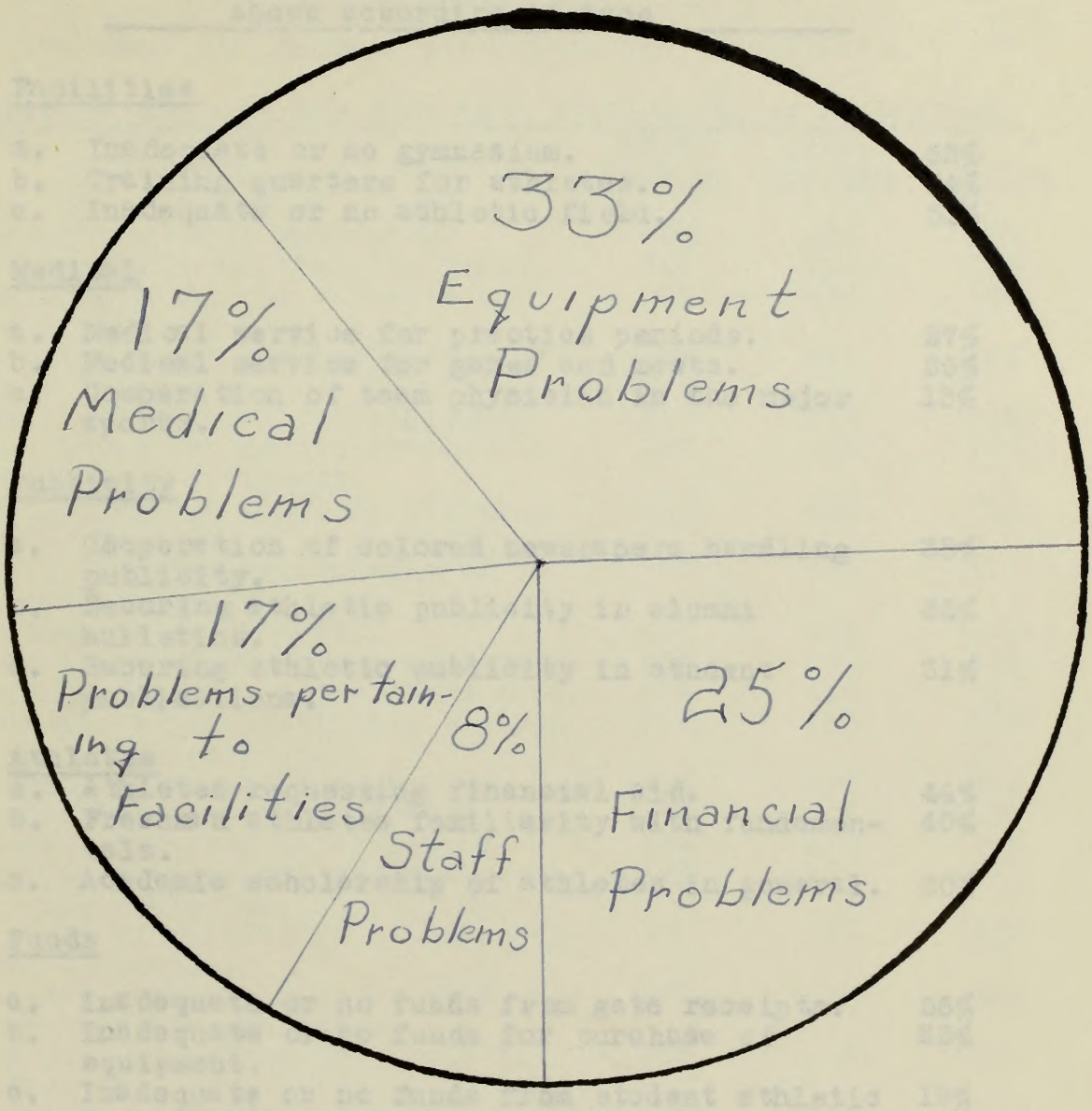
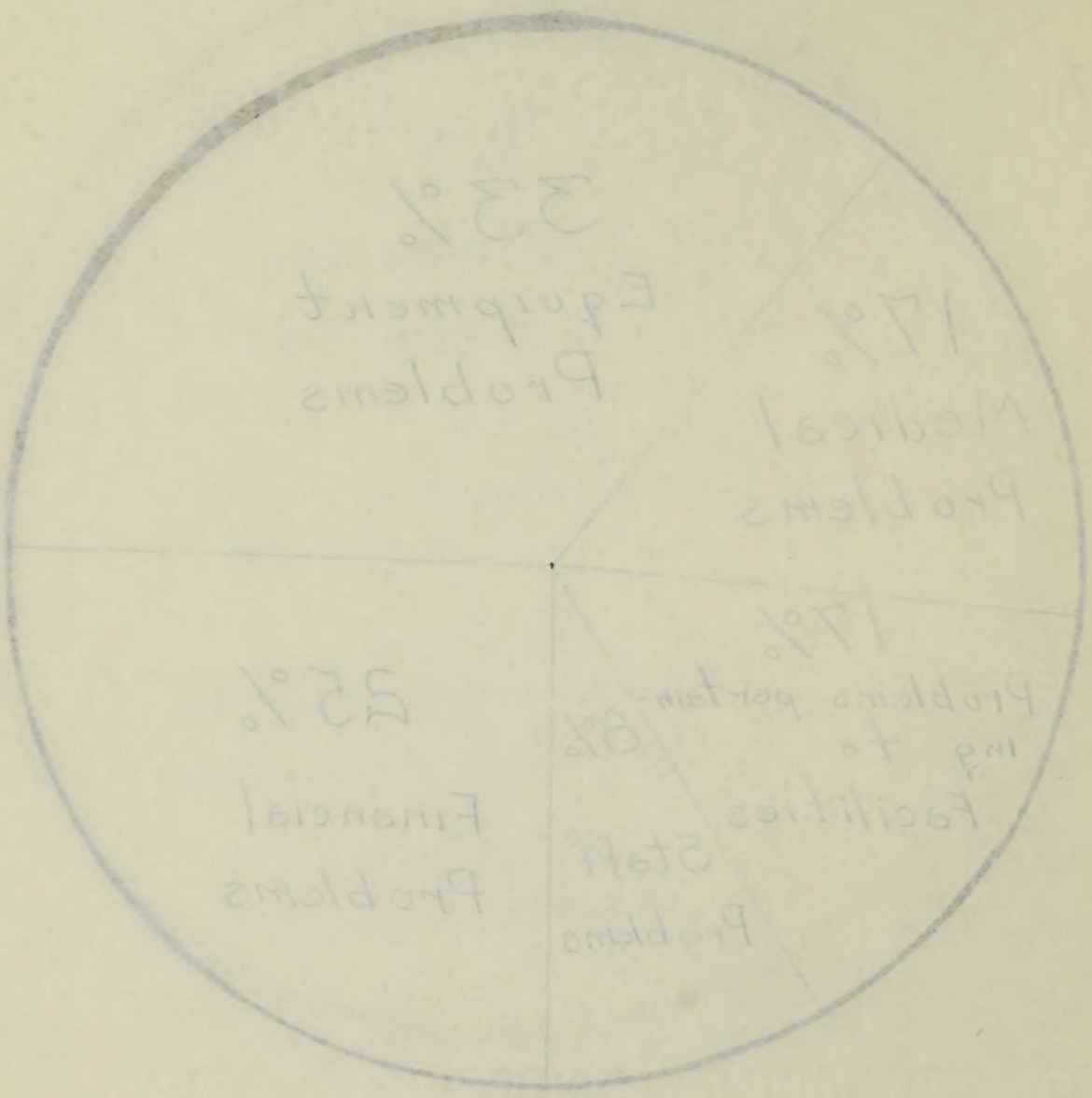
II.



Items as rated 2nd by athletic directors as most serious obstacles in the athletic program.



Items as rated as by athletic directors as most serious obstacles in the athletic program.

Table III A

Items most often listed as major problems shown according to type

1.	Facilities	
	a. Inadequate or no gymnasium.	62%
	b. Training quarters for athletes.	54%
	c. Inadequate or no athletic field.	51%
2.	Medical	
	a. Medical service for practice periods.	27%
	b. Medical service for games and meets.	26%
	c. Cooperation of team physician in the major sports.	13%
3.	Publicity	
	a. Cooperation of colored newspapers handling publicity.	38%
	b. Securing athletic publicity in alumni bulletins.	32%
	c. Securing athletic publicity in student publications.	31%
4.	Athletes	
	a. Athletes requesting financial aid.	44%
	b. Freshman athletes familiarity with fundamentals.	40%
	c. Academic scholarship of athletes in general.	20%
5.	Funds	
	a. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	56%
	b. Inadequate or no funds for purchase of equipment.	25%
	c. Inadequate or no funds from student athletic fees.	19%
6.	Staff	
	a. Inadequate coaching staff.	58%
	b. Salaries of coaching staff.	40%
	c. Girls sports coached by men.	20%

Table III A

Items most often listed as major problems

shown according to type

1. Facilities

a. Inadequate or no gymnasium. 66%
b. Training quarters for athletes. 54%
c. Inadequate or no athletic field. 51%

2. Medical

a. Medical service for practice periods. 87%
b. Medical service for games and meets. 76%
c. Cooperation of team physician in the major sports. 13%

3. Publicity

a. Cooperation of colored newspapers handling publicity. 89%
b. Securing athletic publicity in alumni bulletins. 83%
c. Securing athletic publicity in student publications. 31%

4. Athletes

a. Athletes requesting financial aid. 44%
b. Freshmen athletes familiarity with freshmen-rule. 40%
c. Academic scholarship of athletes in general. 20%

5. Funds

a. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts. 56%
b. Inadequate or no funds for purchase of equipment. 35%
c. Inadequate or no funds from student athletic fees. 19%

6. Staff

a. Inadequate coaching staff. 58%
b. Salaries of coaching staff. 10%
c. Girls sports coached by men. 8%

Table IV

Consolidated Questionnaire Results

Percentages indicate the percentage of athletic directors checking the item as a problem, or as no problem.

	Item	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
1.	Inadequate or no gymnasium.	62%	23%	15%
2.	Inadequate or no athletic field.	51%	14%	35%
3.	Training table for athletes in football.	33%	47%	20%
4.	Training table for athletes in other sports.	42%	45%	13%
5.	Training quarters for athletes.	54%	13%	33%
6.	Facilities for needed protection and care of equipment.	38%	50%	12%
7.	Facilities for handling visiting teams.	31%	44%	25%
8.	Facilities for maintenance of athletic plant.	38%	37%	25%
9.	Inadequate or no track.	47%	33%	20%
10.	Inadequate or no shower equipment.	36%	40%	24%
11.	Inadequate or no locker room space.	42%	41%	17%
12.	Transportation facilities (school owned or otherwise).	36%	21%	43%
13.	Faculty interest in athletics.	25%	37%	38%
14.	Alumni interest in athletics.	7%	50%	43%
15.	Student interest in athletics.	12%	19%	69%
16.	Ignorance of school officials regarding athletics.	19%	44%	37%
17.	Bigotry of parents of athletes toward athletics.	1%	6%	93%
18.	General enthusiasm relative to intercollegiate athletics.	28%	32%	40%
19.	Interest of school president in athletics.	25%	12%	63%
20.	Sportsmanship of home-town spectators.	6%	18%	76%
21.	Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.	7%	5%	88%
22.	Securing athletic publicity in student publications.	31%	44%	25%
23.	Securing athletic publicity in alumni bulletins.	32%	20%	48%
24.	Cooperation of colored newspapers handling publicity.	38%	25%	37%
25.	Cooperation of white newspapers in handling publicity.	19%	31%	50%

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13. Faculty interest in athletics.	25%	37%	38%
14. Alumni interest in athletics.	7%	50%	43%
15. Student interest in athletics.	12%	19%	69%
16. Ignorance of school officials regarding athletics.	19%	44%	37%
17. Apathy of parents of athletes toward athletics.	1%	6%	93%
18. General enthusiasm relative to intercollegiate athletics.	28%	32%	40%
19. Interest of school president in athletics.	25%	13%	63%
20. Sportsmanship of home-town spectators.	6%	19%	75%
21. Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.	7%	5%	88%
22. Securing athletic publicity in student publications.	31%	44%	25%
23. Securing athletic publicity in alumni bulletins.	32%	20%	48%
24. Cooperation of colored newspapers handling publicity.	38%	25%	37%
25. Cooperation of white newspapers in handling publicity.	19%	31%	50%

	Item	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
26.	Medical exams before athletic participation.	7%	13%	80%
27.	Medical service for practice periods.	27%	33%	40%
28.	Medical service for games and meets.	26%	21%	53%
29.	Cooperation of team physician in the major sports. (7% indicated the lack of a team physician.)	13%	20%	60%
30.	Injuries in the major sports.	0%	27%	73%
31.	Personnel for maintenance of the athletic plant.	45%	36%	19%
32.	Personnel such as managers and equipment men.	37%	40%	23%
33.	Insufficient equipment of satisfactory quality in the major sports.	25%	31%	44%
34.	Inadequate coaching staff.	58%	30%	12%
35.	Experience and preparation of coaches.	0%	20%	80%
36.	Salaries of coaching staff.	40%	53%	7%
37.	Girls sports coached by men.	20%	18%	62%
38.	Boys sports coached by women.	6%	8%	86%
39.	Hospitality of other schools when you're the visitor.	5%	7%	88%
40.	Professional athletics luring good players.	0%	6%	94%
41.	Gambling and lottery conditions.	0%	8%	92%
42.	Scouting system in the major sports.	25%	37%	38%
43.	Membership in athletic conference.	0%	9%	91%
44.	Conference legislation.	12%	31%	57%
45.	Conference enforcement of legislation.	6%	56%	38%
46.	Length of time for practice.	38%	43%	19%
47.	Arranging schedules.	19%	31%	50%
48.	Enforcement of eligibility rules in some conference schools.	7%	20%	73%
49.	Coaches in other schools seem to use their own rule interpretations instead of conference interpretations.	0%	19%	81%
50.	Athletes requesting financial aid.	44%	31%	25%
51.	Academic scholarship of athletes in general.	20%	48%	32%
52.	Efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes.			100%
53.	Freshman athletes familiarity with fundamentals.	40%	48%	12%
54.	Other schools make big offers to star athletes.	19%	38%	43%
55.	Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	56%	31%	13%
56.	Inadequate or no funds to insure proper medical supervision.	12%	40%	48%

Item	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
26. Medical exams before athletic participation.	7%	13%	80%
27. Medical service for practice periods.	27%	33%	40%
28. Medical service for games and meets.	36%	21%	53%
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34. Inadequate coaching staff.	33%	30%	13%
35. Experience and preparation of coaches.	0%	20%	80%
36. Salaries of coaching staff.	40%	35%	7%
37. Girls sports coached by men.	80%	13%	6%
38. Boys sports coached by women.	6%	8%	86%
39. Hospitality of other schools when you're the visitor.	3%	7%	88%
40. Professional athletes letting good players.	0%	6%	94%
41. Gambling and lottery conditions.	0%	6%	94%
42. Scouting system in the major sports.	25%	37%	38%
43. Membership in athletic conference.	0%	9%	91%
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50. Athletes requesting financial aid.	44%	31%	25%
51. Academic scholarship of athletes in 50% general.		46%	53%
52. Efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes.			100%
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54. Other schools make big offers to after athletes.	19%	38%	43%
55. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	56%	31%	13%
56. Inadequate or no funds to insure proper medical supervision.	13%	40%	46%

Item	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
57. Inadequate or no funds for making athletic awards.	19%	57%	24%
58. Inadequate or no funds from student athletic fees.	19%	56%	25%
59. Inadequate or no funds for purchase of equipment.	25%	38%	37%

Item	Major Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
27. Inadequate or no funds for making athletic awards.	15%	57%	28%
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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

It has been the purpose of this study to discover what problems in collegiate athletics present the foremost obstacles to the athletic administrators, and to thereby offer an objectively compiled source for reference for those individuals who can find such knowledge helpful. The need for the study arises from the fact that the Negro schools are not usually included in studies that deal with administrative athletic problems, consequently this aspect of education was ready for such an investigation. Secondly, those persons not directly connected with athletics, but who should be interested, might be afforded evidence of problems facing the teachers and coaches responsible for the physical development of a society. A complete coverage of the literature uncovered no study of this exact nature, however many of the problems used in the questionnaire were derived after reading other publications. None of the studies could be used in a comparative nature, consequently, it is recommended here that a similar study be made of colleges that are not considered Negro colleges, so that a comparison might be possible.

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The results of the two studies together would be interesting and valuable.

This study was made of sixty Negro athletic administrators in sixty Negro schools, and resulted in seventy-five percent of them showing interest in the problem and returning the completed questionnaires.

Conclusions

1. It is concluded first, that the amount of funds available for use in the athletic department does not constitute the major athletic problem when inadequate, as most other studies often indicate, but that lack of facilities adequate enough to meet the demand, is much more often the concern of the administrator.
2. Elimination of the problem of funds would result in the elimination of many of the remaining problems.
3. Existence of many of the problems must not be attributed to financial causes as an excuse, for problems such as, (a) alumni interest in athletics, (b) conference enforcement of legislation, and (c) cooperation of the team physician, can be solved by developing the exthetic interest in athletics of all those concerned. Such an interest is one wherein thought is centered around the idea of developing and improving the physical and mental self, and by forgetting self, aiding others to reach similar heights of development that we all aspire for in athletics and education.

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Conclusions

1. It is concluded first, that the amount of funds available for use in the athletic department does not constitute the major athletic problem when inadequate, as most other studies often indicate, but that lack of facilities adequate enough to meet the demand, is much more often the concern of the administrator.

2. Elimination of the problem of funds would result in the elimination of many of the remaining problems.

3. Existence of many of the problems must not be attributed to financial causes as an excuse, for problems such as, (a) slight interest in athletics, (b) conference antagonism of legislation, and (c) cooperation of the team physician, can be solved by developing the athletic interest in athletics of all those concerned. Such an interest is one which somehow is centered around the idea of developing and improving the physical and mental health, and by forgetting self, striving others to reach higher heights of development by a full scale for in athletics and education.

4. There is apparently no under-handedness such as gambling in Negro college athletics to any recognizable degree.
5. There are fewer major problems in Negro college athletics than had been expected, however those mentioned herein are serious and efforts to better the resulting conditions should begin where necessary and continue under renewed vigor where already begun.
6. The faculty members and presidents of the Negro colleges must be made better acquainted with the athletic program. That the alumni and student body be inspired is expected, but it is an obligation of every educator with the school to show a keen interest in the physical development of the student.
7. The solution to problems as a whole in athletics can be reached simply through the combined efforts and cooperation of all persons in and outside the field of athletics and physical education, such as the coach, the director of athletics, parents, the athlete himself, the managers, the school heads, the faculty, the alumni, or any other individual effected by the results of intercollegiate athletics.

4. There is apparently no under-handedness such as gambling in Negro college athletics to any recognizable degree.

5. There are fewer major problems in Negro college athletics than had been expected, however those mentioned herein are serious and efforts to better the resulting conditions should begin where necessary and continue under renewed vigor where already begun.

6. The faculty members and presidents of the Negro colleges must be made better acquainted with the athletic program. That the alumni and student body be inquired is expected, but it is an obligation of every educator with the school to show a keen interest in the physical development of the student.

7. The solution to problems as a whole in athletics can be reached simply through the combined effort and cooperation of all persons in and outside the field of athletics and physical education, such as the coach, the director of athletics, parents, the athlete himself, the managers, the school heads, the faculty, the alumni, or any other individual affected by the results of intercollegiate athletics.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

"A"

List of Schools Included for Study

	Institution	Location
1.	Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Alabama
2.	State A and M College	Normal, Alabama
3.	State Teachers College	Montgomery, Alabama
4.	Talladega College	Talladega, Alabama
5.	Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Alabama
6.	Arkansas State College	Pine Bluff, Arkansas
7.	Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Arkansas
8.	Howard University	Washington, D. C.
9.	Miner Teachers College	Washington, D. C.
10.	Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach, Florida
11.	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Florida
12.	Florida A and M College	Tallahassee, Florida
13.	Florida N and I College	St. Augustine, Florida
14.	Clark University	Atlanta, Georgia
15.	Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley, Georgia
16.	Albany State College	Albany, Georgia
17.	Georgia State College	Savannah, Georgia
18.	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Georgia
19.	Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Georgia
20.	Paine College	Augusta, Georgia
21.	A and T College	Greensboro, N. C.
22.	Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte, N. C.
23.	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.
24.	Fayetteville State Teachers Col.	Fayetteville, N. C.
25.	Winston-Salem State College	Winston-Salem, N. C.
26.	Allen University	Columbia, S. C.
27.	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C.
28.	Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.
29.	S. C. State College	Orangeburg, S. C.
30.	Tennessee State A and I College	Nashville, Tennessee
31.	Fisk University	Nashville, Tennessee
32.	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tennessee
33.	Lane University	Jackson, Tennessee
34.	Lemoyne College	Memphis, Tennessee
35.	Bluefield State Teachers Col.	Bluefield, W. Va.
36.	W. Va. State College	Institute, W. Va.
37.	Kentucky State College	Frankfort, Kentucky
38.	Lousiville Municipal College	Louisville, Kentucky
39.	Louisiana N and I College	Grambling, La.
40.	Southern University	Scotlandville, La.
41.	Xavier University	New Orleans, La.
42.	Morgan College	Baltimore, Maryland
43.	Princess Anne Adademy	Princess Anne, Md.
44.	Alcorn A and M Colle	Alcorn, Mississippi

"A"

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8.	Howard University	Washington, D. C.
9.	Miner Teachers College	Washington, D. C.
10.	Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach, Florida
11.	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Florida
12.	Florida A and M College	Tallahassee, Florida
13.	Florida M and I College	St. Augustine, Florida
14.	Clark University	Atlanta, Georgia
15.	Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley, Georgia
16.	Albany State College	Albany, Georgia
17.	Georgia State College	Savannah, Georgia
18.	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Georgia
19.	Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Georgia
20.	Paine College	Augusta, Georgia
21.	A and T College	Greensboro, N. C.
22.	Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte, N. C.
23.	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.
24.	Fayetteville State Teachers Col.	Fayetteville, N. C.
25.	Winston-Salem State College	Winston-Salem, N. C.
26.	Allen University	Columbia, S. C.
27.	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C.
28.	Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.
29.	S. C. State College	Orangeburg, S. C.
30.	Tennessee State A and I College	Nashville, Tennessee
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34.	Lemoyne College	Memphis, Tennessee
35.	Bluefield State Teachers Col.	Bluefield, W. Va.
36.	W. Va. State College	Institute, W. Va.
37.	Kentucky State College	Frankfort, Kentucky
38.	Louisville Municipal College	Louisville, Kentucky
39.	Louisiana M and I College	Grambling, La.
40.	Southern University	Scotlandville, La.
41.	Xavier University	New Orleans, La.
42.	Morgan College	Baltimore, Maryland
43.	Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne, Md.
44.	Alcorn A and M College	Alcorn, Mississippi

	Institution	Location
45.	Jackson College	Jackson, Mississippi
46.	Rust College	Holly Springs, Miss.
47.	Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Miss.
48.	Lincoln University	Jefferson City, Mo.
49.	Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, Ohio
50.	Langston University	Langston, Okla.
51.	Cheyney State Teachers College	Cheyney, Pa.
52.	Lincoln University	Chester Co., Pa.
53.	Bishop College	Marshall, Texas
54.	Prarie View State College	Prarie View, Texas
55.	Texas College	Tyler, Texas
56.	Tillotson College	Austin, Texas
57.	Wiley College	Marshall, Texas
58.	Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.
59.	Va. State College	Ettrick, Va.
60.	Va. Union University	Richmond, Va.

Institution	Location
46. Jackson College	Jackson, Mississippi
46. Sue t College	Holly Springs, Miss.
47. Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Miss.
48. Lincoln University	Jefferson City, Mo.
49. Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, Ohio
50. Langston University	Langston, Okla.
51. Cheyney State Teachers College	Cheyney, Pa.
52. Lincoln University	Chester Co., Pa.
53. Bishop College	Marshall, Texas
54. Prairie View State College	Prairie View, Texas
55. Texas College	Tyler, Texas
56. Wilkerson College	Austin, Texas
57. Wiley College	Marshall, Texas
58. Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.
59. Va. State College	Petersburg, Va.
60. Va. Union University	Richmond, Va.

"B"

Initial Letter to the Athletic Directors

_____
_____
_____

Director of Athletics
_____
_____

My dear sir:

We are intensely interested in some of the problems in athletics confronting the coaches and athletic directors in our American Colleges, and would like to compile a list of these problems. We feel that a written report of these problems, made possible for reference, would greatly aid beginning personnel in the fields pertaining to athletics and Physical Education.

We have therefore included your school in the list of those that we are interested in surveying. If you would then sir, at your earliest convience, please give us your aid by completing the attached questionnaire and returning it as soon as possible in the envelope enclosed for that purpose.

Please feel free to include any problems that you have that are not listed, or to comment in any way that you see fit.

We are indebted to you for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

(Mr.) Leon J. Lomax

"B"

Initial letter to the Athletic Directors

_____
_____
_____

Director of Athletics
_____
_____

My dear sir:

We are intensely interested in some of the problems in athletics confronting the deans and athletic directors in our American Colleges, and would like to compile a list of these problems. We feel that a written report of these problems, made possible for reference, would greatly aid beginning personnel in the fields pertaining to athletics and Physical Education.

We have therefore included your school in the list of those that we are interested in surveying. If you would then sir, at your earliest convience, please give us your aid by completing the attached questionnaire and returning it as soon as possible in the envelope enclosed for that purpose.

Please feel free to include any problems that you have that are not listed, or to comment in any way that you see fit.

We are indebted to you for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

(Mr.) Leon J. Lomax

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF COLLEGE _____

ENROLLMENT _____ MALE _____ FEMALE _____

NO. ON ATHLETIC FACULTY _____ NO. ON FACULTY _____

FINANCE AVAILABLE YEARLY FOR ATHLETICS $ _____

DIRECTIONS: The items listed below are designed to indicate probable administrative problems in a college athletic program. Please read each item carefully, then circle one of the three abbreviations on the right of the sheet, showing it to be a "major problem", a "minor problem", or "no problem" at all.

Examples:

1. Medical exams before athletic participation. Mj Mr N

2. Gambling and lottery conditions. Mj Mr N

The result should be an indication of the problems in athletics that confront you in your program and the extent to which they are problems.

The following definitions will perhaps be a great aid:

1. A "major problem" - is any situation or condition that presents itself so as to impede or block efforts toward and for an ideal and successful athletic program.
2. A "minor problem" - is a situation or condition that does not necessarily impede the efforts. A type of "irritant".
3. "No problem at all" - is anything that does not effect the program in a detrimental way, and does not impede or block its progress.

ITEM	EXTENT OF PROBLEM
1. Inadequate or no gymnasium.	Mj Mr N
2. Inadequate or no athletic field.	Mj Mr N
3. Training table for athletes in football.	Mj Mr N
4. Training table for athletes in other sports.	Mj Mr N
5. Training quarters for athletes.	Mj Mr N
6. Facilities for needed protection and care of equipment.	Mj Mr N
7. Facilities for handling visiting teams.	Mj Mr N

	ITEM	EXTENT OF PROBLEM
8.	Facilities for maintenance of athletic plant.	Mj Mr N
9.	Inadequate or no track.	Mj Mr N
10.	Inadequate or no shower equipment.	Mj Mr N
11.	Inadequate or no locker room space.	Mj Mr N
12.	Transportation facilities (school owned or otherwise).	Mj Mr N
13.	Faculty interest in athletics.	Mj Mr N
14.	Alumni interest in athletics.	Mj Mr N
15.	Student interest in athletics.	Mj Mr N
16.	Ignorance of school officials regarding athletics.	Mj Mr N
17.	Bigotry of parents of athletes toward athletics.	Mj Mr N
18.	General enthusiasm relative to intercollegiate athletics.	Mj Mr N
19.	Interest of school president in athletics.	Mj Mr N
20.	Sportsmanship of home-town spectators.	Mj Mr N
21.	Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.	Mj Mr N
22.	Securing athletic publicity in student publications.	Mj Mr N
23.	Securing athletic publicity in alumni bulletins.	Mj Mr N
24.	Cooperation of colored newspapers handling publicity.	Mj Mr N
25.	Cooperation of white newspapers handling publicity.	Mj Mr N
26.	Medical exams before athletic participation.	Mj Mr N
27.	Medical service for practice periods.	Mj Mr N

NUMBER OF THOUSANDS	ITEM
[illegible]	8. Facilities for maintenance of athletic plant.
[illegible]	9. Inadequate or no track.
[illegible]	10. Inadequate or no shower equipment.
[illegible]	11. Inadequate or no locker room space.
[illegible]	12. Transportation facilities (school owned or otherwise).
[illegible]	13. Faculty interest in athletics.
[illegible]	14. Alumni interest in athletics.
[illegible]	15. Student interest in athletics.
[illegible]	16. Ignorance of school officials regarding athletics.
[illegible]	17. Bigotry of parents of athletes toward athletics.
[illegible]	18. General antipathy relative to intercollegiate athletics.
[illegible]	19. Interest of school president in athletics.
[illegible]	20. Sportsmanship of home-town spectators.
[illegible]	21. Extreme pressure for continued championship teams.
[illegible]	22. Favorable athletic publicity in school publications.
[illegible]	23. Favorable athletic publicity in alumni bulletins.
[illegible]	24. Cooperation of colored newspapers boosting publicity.
[illegible]	25. Cooperation of white newspapers boosting publicity.
[illegible]	26. Medical exams before athletic participation.
[illegible]	27. Medical service for practice periods.

ITEM		EXTENT OF PROBLEM
28.	Medical service for games and meets.	Mj Mr N
29.	Cooperation of team physician in the major sports.	Mj Mr N
30.	Injuries in the major sports.	Mj Mr N
31.	Personnel for maintenance of the athletic plant.	Mj Mr N
32.	Personnel such as managers and equipment men.	Mj Mr N
33.	Insufficient equipment of satisfactory quality in the major sports.	Mj Mr N
34.	Inadequate coaching staff.	Mj Mr N
35.	Experience and preparation of coaches.	Mj Mr N
36.	Salaries of coaching staff.	Mj Mr N
37.	Girls sports coached by men.	Mj Mr N
38.	Boys sports coached by women.	Mj Mr N
39.	Hospitality of other schools when you're the visitor.	Mj Mr N
40.	Professional athletics luring good players.	Mj Mr N
41.	Gambling and lottery conditions.	Mj Mr N
42.	Scouting system in the major sports.	Mj Mr N
43.	Membership in athletic conference.	Mj Mr N
44.	Conference legislation.	Mj Mr N
45.	Conference enforcement of legislation.	Mj Mr N
46.	Length of time for practice.	Mj Mr N
47.	Arranging schedules.	Mj Mr N
48.	Enforcement of eligibility rules insome conference schools.	Mj Mr N
49.	Athletes requesting financial aid.	Mj Mr N

ITEM	SCHOOL OF THOUGHT
28. Medical service for games and meets.	M1 Mr X
29. Cooperation of team physician in the major sports.	M1 Mr X
30. Injuries in the major sports.	M1 Mr X
31. Personnel for maintenance of the athletic plant.	M1 Mr X
32. Personnel such as trainers and equipment man.	M1 Mr X
33. Insufficient equipment of satisfactory quality in the major sports.	M1 Mr X
34. Inadequate coaching staff.	M1 Mr X
35. Experience and preparation of coaches.	M1 Mr X
36. Salaries of coaching staff.	M1 Mr X
37. Girls sports coached by men.	M1 Mr X
38. Boys sports coached by women.	M1 Mr X
39. Hospitality of other schools when you're the visitor.	M1 Mr X
40. Professional athletics hurts good players.	M1 Mr X
41. Gambling and lottery conditions.	M1 Mr X
42. Scouting system in the major sports.	M1 Mr X
43. Membership in athletic conference.	M1 Mr X
44. Conference legislation.	M1 Mr X
45. Conference enforcement of legislation.	M1 Mr X
46. Length of time for practice.	M1 Mr X
47. Arranging schedules.	M1 Mr X
48. Enforcement of eligibility rules among conference schools.	M1 Mr X
49. Athletes requested financial aid.	M1 Mr X

ITEM		EXTENT OF PROBLEM
50.	Coaches in other schools seem to use their own rule interpretations instead of conference interpretations.	Mj Mr N
51.	Academic scholarship of athletes in general.	Mj Mr N
52.	Efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes.	Mj Mr N
53.	Freshman athletes familiarity with fundamentals.	Mj Mr N
54.	Other schools make big offers to star athletes.	Mj Mr N
55.	Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	Mj Mr N
56.	Inadequate or no funds to insure proper medical supervision.	Mj Mr N
57.	Inadequate or no funds for making athletic awards.	Mj Mr N
58.	Inadequate or no funds from student athletic fees.	Mj Mr N
59.	Inadequate or no funds for purchase of equipment.	Mj Mr N.

ITEM	MEANING OF PROBLEM
80. Coaches in other schools seem to use their own rule interpretations instead of conference interpretations.	M1 Mr M
81. Academic scholarship of athletes in general.	M1 Mr M
82. Efforts to throw games by outsiders contacting athletes.	M1 Mr M
83. Freshmen athletes familiarity with fundamentals.	M1 Mr M
84. Other schools make big offers to athletes.	M1 Mr M
85. Inadequate or no funds from gate receipts.	M1 Mr M
86. Inadequate or no funds to insure proper medical supervision.	M1 Mr M
87. Inadequate or no funds for making athletic awards.	M1 Mr M
88. Inadequate or no funds from student athletic fees.	M1 Mr M
89. Inadequate or no funds for purchase of equipment.	M1 Mr M

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